

## **Jew Watch - Jewish Occupied Governments - USSR - Jews Dominate Red Revolution**

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***Concerning the Jews and Communism  
Out of 556 important functionaries of the Bolshevik State. . .***

***There Were in 1918-1919:***

***457 Jews***

***...But Only...***

***17 Russians, 2 Ukrainians, 11 Armenians, 35 Letts, 15 Germans,  
1 Hungarian, 10 Georgians, 3 Poles, 3 Finns, 1 Karaim***

***Here are the research statistics from the published historical studies in detail...***

*"Last Days of the Romanovs," by Robert Wilton, T. Butterworth/London/1920, George H. Doran Publishers/New York/1920, Institute for Historical Review/Virginia Beach CA/2nd Printing 1996, pp. 184-185 -- According to the data furnished by the Soviet press, out of 556 important functionaries of the Bolshevik State. . . there were in 1918-1919, 17 Russians, 2 Ukrainians, 11 Armenians, 35 Letts, 15 Germans, 1 Hungarian, 10 Georgians, 3 Poles, 3 Finns, 1 Karaim, 457 Jews.*

*(Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. XIII, p. 912) -- "In 1907, May 13 thru June 1, a fifth Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party was held, this time in London. This was the last one held before the 1917 revolution in Czarist Russia. Present: The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin---91 delegates [mostly Jews] The Mensheviks, led by Martov and Dan [JEWS] -- 89 delegates The Polish Social Democrats, led by Rosa Luxemborg [JEW] -- 44 delegates The Jewish Bund, led by Rafael Abramovitch and M.I. Lieber [JEWS]---55 delegates. The Lettish Social Democrats, led by 'Comrade Herman' Danishevsky Lenin [JEW] appeared on the scene, after an absence of nine years."*

*"The Surrender of an Empire," Nesta H. Webster, Boswell Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., 10 Essex St., London, W.C.2, 1931, p. 77 -- The Germans, not realizing that he would be anything more than a trouble maker for their World War I enemy, Russia, passed him and his party (exact number disputed -- about 200?) In a sealed train from Switzerland to the Russian border. In Lenin's sealed train, "Out of a list of 165 names published, 23 are Russian, 3 Georgian, 4 Armenian, 1 German, and 128 Jewish."*

*"The Surrender of an Empire," Nesta H. Webster, Boswell Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., 10 Essex St., London, W.C.2, 1931, p. 73 -- T"At about the same time, Trotsky arrived from the United States, followed by over 300 Jews from the East End of New York and joined up with the Bolshevik Party".*

*Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. IX, p. 668 -- Thus under Lenin, whose birth-name was Ulianov and whose racial antecedents are uncertain, and under Leon Trotsky, a Jew, whose birth -name was Bronstein, a small number of highly trained Jews from abroad, along with Russian Judaized Khazan and non-Jewish captives to the Marxian ideology, were able to make themselves masters of Russia. "Individual revolutionary leaders and Sverdlov -- played a conspicuous part in the revolution of November, 1917, which enabled the Bolsheviks to take possession of the state apparatus".*

[Archivist's and Librarian's Notations.] Here and there in the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia other Jews are named as co-founders of Russian Communism, but not Lenin and Stalin. Both of these, however, are said by some writers to be half-Jewish. In addition, Stalin was married to a Jewish lady, whose husband, Lazar Kaganovich murdered 35 million Christians and burned down cathedrals, publishing statements of note in

Russian newspapers about the new world he was creating by doing this. Whatever the racial antecedents of their top men, the first Soviet commissariats were largely staffed with Jews and the Commissar of Commissars was Leon Trotsky [real name "Bronstein"], a radical, atheist Jew who spent time while exiled from Russia in New York City with hundreds of other active, radical socialist/communist Jews from the Eastern European Pale. The Jewish position in the Communist movement was well understood in Russia.

*Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. I, p. 336* -- "The White Armies which opposed the Bolshevik government linked Jews and Bolsheviks as common enemies".

Those interested in the ratio of Jews to others in the government in the early days of Communist rule in Russia should, if possible, see *Les derniers jours des Romanof (The Last Days of the Romanovs)* by Robert Wilton, long the Russian correspondent of the London Times quoted above and below.

A summary of its vital passages is included in the "Foreword to Third Edition" of *The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World* (Brown and Nolan, Limited Waterford, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, London, 1939, 1947) by Rev. Dinis Fahey, a well-known Irish professor of philosophy and Church history. Professor Fahey gives names and nationality of the members of the Council of Peoples Commissars, the Central Executive Committee, and the Extraordinary Commissions, and in summary quotes from Wilton.

*"Last Days of the Romanovs,"* by Robert Wilton, T. Butterworth/London/1920, George H. Doran Publishers/New York/1920, Institute for Historical Review/Virginia Beach CA/2nd Printing 1996, pp. 184-185 -- According to the data furnished by the Soviet press, out of 556 important functionaries of the Bolshevik State. . . there were in 1918-1919, 17 Russians, 2 Ukrainians, 11 Armenians, 35 Letts, 15 Germans, 1 Hungarian, 10 Georgians, 3 Poles, 3 Finns, 1 Karaim, 457 Jews.